

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE LEGAL TENDER TEST CASE.

The correspondence between Mr. S. B. Chittenden and Gen. Butler relating to a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of legal tenders issued since the close of the war, is attracting a great deal of attention, not only in business circles, but among the legal profession—and naturally. The question has been argued at great length in the press, in Congress, and by political speakers. It has never been authoritatively settled, and it lies at the very root of all the financial issues of the day. It relates not only to future legislation, but to laws actually on the statute-books. If the Constitution does not permit the issue of legal-tender notes by the Government in time of peace, then the Nationals and the Ewing Democrats must adopt some other form of inflation than the one to which they have hitherto, for the most part, given their attention. And not only this, but the act of last May, directing the reissue and the maintenance in circulation of all legal tenders which may be presented for redemption, cannot be carried out, for the reissue of a redeemed note must stand upon the same ground as its original issue. To issue a note is essentially to borrow money on an evidence of indebtedness. The note being paid, the transaction is closed, and if money be again borrowed on the same note, it is a new transaction, creating a new indebtedness, and requiring original and distinct authority. That this simple truth is not recognized as readily in the case of the Government as in that of a private citizen is due to the confusion which exists as to the real character of a legal tender note, caused by its legal-tender quality. People have come to regard these notes as in themselves money and therefore to think that they can be paid out, received, and paid out again, as gold could be. But, whatever semblance of money there may be in a United States note in the hands of a person who is permitted by law to pay his debts with it, there can be no likeness to money in this note in the hands of the Government, of whose indebtedness it is the evidence. If the test case proposed by Messrs. Chittenden and Butler should dissipate the illusion which has long prevailed on this cardinal point, it would be of immense value.

No country on the globe, unless it be our own, improves so rapidly and steadily as Japan. Within a very short time it has had a new birth; has revolutionized itself in nearly every department of commerce and trade. Its postal business, which is usually reckoned as a mark of growing civilization, has vastly increased within a few years. The system was established only in April, 1871, and yet it embraces all our facilities except the assortment of letters in cars in transition, which is impossible from the absence of railways. To compensate for this lack, postal savings banks were established in 1875, and they have been received with great favor. During the last six months of that year only 19 banks were founded, and the amount deposited counting the yen as equivalent to the dollar, was \$6,108. For the fiscal year ending last June, there were 292 such banks, with \$208,944 deposits. In 1873, the letters, postal-cards, newspapers, books, &c., transmitted through the mails, numbered some 10,300,000; during last year they numbered nearly 36,000,000. Postal-cards, first used in 1875, increased from 2,000,000 that year, to over 10,000,000 last year. The foreign mail matter augmented in the same years, from 44,185 to 158,203, which is very remarkable considering Japanese exclusiveness. The Japanese income last year was 59 per cent. in excess of the outlay, thus paying \$45,283 into the national Treasury. The Government generally is administered with an honesty which we enlightened Republicans can hardly realize. Last year, only 62 letters were absolutely lost by theft, and but 19 of these contained money—\$132—which was made good by the steamer carrying the mails. Japan is, indeed, an extraordinary land.

CITY ITEMS.

Fine rain yesterday which was very much needed.

Taxes is the next order of the day at the City Hall.

S. G. Hall is one of the best job printers in the city.

Col. Waddell received three votes for Secretary of the Senate.

Don't forget to buy a residence before summer of W. P. Canaday.

Every man in Wilmington should assist in building the railroad to the sound.

The health officers are hard at work. The citizens should do all they can to aid them.

Officer Nelson arrested George Anderson and Handy Williams on the 19th, for fighting.

The congregation of St. Luke's Church are having a handsome steeple placed on the building.

Mr. O. G. Parsley has resigned as one of the Commissioners of the colored Insane Asylum of the state.

FIRE.—A house belonging to Mr. F. W. Hoyer was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss small.

Reverent Bishop Atkinson confirmed eleven persons at St. Mark's Church, in this city, on Sunday night last.

Miss Maria Henderson died of heart disease at the residence of Mr. J. M. Henderson, in this city on Monday last.

I. W. Murrell was sent to jail on Tuesday last by Justice Gardner. Mr. Gardner is a very great enemy to evil doers.

Two colored boys had nothing else to do on Monday last, so they tried each other, when the claret flowed very freely.

Mayor S. H. Fishplate has returned home looking much improved. Fish usually has a good time when traveling. We welcome him back to the city.

Capt. May died at his residence on Market street of heart disease on yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. He was a very old and highly respected citizen.

A thief effected an entrance in the house of a Mr. Ellwell, on Mulberry street, on Wednesday night last. The thief was discovered before he accomplished much.

Our friend Frank Darby seems to be in luck. He is now Vice President of the Hibernian Association. See what it is to be good looking. Take warning, Macks, or your pard will go ahead of you.

Our very excellent members of the legislature returned home on Monday last looking splendid. Messrs. Scott and Waddell have done their duty well, and the people have cause to feel proud of them.

U. S. Commissioner McQuigg had a very interesting question up before him on Wednesday last. Mr. John W. Rhodes was up on a charge of destroying his steam tug by beaching her and then setting her on fire. The evidence did not substantiate the charge, so the defendant was dismissed.

Dr. H. E. Scott, one of the legislators from New Hanover, caused the defeat of the bill taxing the poor man \$4 on his poll. The County Commissioners desired to levy a special tax, and applied to the General Assembly for authority to do so, but Dr. Scott defeated the bill, another cause for congratulation.

One the bedrooms in of Mr. John A. Barnes residence in this city took fire on Tuesday last before his children were up, which came very near destroying the building and the sleeping inmates of the family. Damage was very slight, owing to the presence of mind of Mrs. Barnes, who ran in and extinguish the flames with a blanket.

Col. Frank D. Koonce, attorney at law, at Richlands, in Onslow county, a distinguished and able politician, was in our city on Thursday last. Many of Mr. Koonce's friends are speaking of running him as an independent candidate for Governor in 1880. He is a rattling good speaker, and opposed to rings and nominations. He believes in every candidate appealing to the people on his own merits, in other words, he is an advocate of every tub standing on its own bottom. Such a man, with such a record, with the bull-dog tenacity that Col. Koonce possesses, would give the two old parties considerable trouble.

Messrs. Boatwright and McKoy are constantly receiving fresh goods at their place of business on Front street, Wilmington.

The North American Review for April has been received. As usual it is a very interesting paper. The leading contributors for this issue are Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana, Thos. Hughes, Henry James, and others. The Review is published in New York city, at 549 and 557 Broadway, by D. Appleton and Co. Subscription price only \$5 per year.

The legislature saw proper to cut down the very meagre salary which the Judges of the state were receiving, but did not say a word about their own pay. How a Judge can travel over the state, pay his expenses and support his family on \$2,000 per annum, we know not. We believe in paying the Judiciary of the state well, but the legislature seems to believe in starving them.

EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT.—The last legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of any political speaking. This law will cause great hardships during the next campaign to the liquor dealers in our city, as there are political speakings every night in this city for at least a month previous to an election. The result will be, every bar-room in the city will have to remain closed for the whole of a political campaign.

HOTEL AT THE SOUND.—We understand that our friends, the Cobb Bros., proprietors of the Purcell House, in this city are contemplating the erection of a hotel at the sound. We hope they may do so, for the necessity of a good hotel at the sea shore has been long felt, and there is no doubt that a first-class house would pay. All who know these young gentlemen are satisfied that they would conduct no other kind than a first-class hotel in every particular.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY in this city was observed by our Irish fellow-citizens in a very quiet manner. The Hibernian Benevolent Association assembled at Temperance Hall and were formed into line by the Chief Marshal, Mr. John McEvoy, and his assistants, Messrs. James Corbett and Jno. W. Kelly, and marched to the Catholic Church, on Dock street, where services were held. Rev. Father Gross delivered the address, taking for his subject St. Patrick and Ireland. He delivered a very interesting and eloquent discourse. At the conclusion the Association returned and marched back to their Hall, when the annual election of officers was declared in order. The following gentlemen were elected:

John Barry, President.
Frank H. Darby, Vice-President.
L. Brown, Treasurer.
D. O'Connor, Secretary.
M. O'Brien, Assistant Secretary.

Resolutions of condolence on account of the death of Capt. Isaac B. Grainger were numerously adopted.

In the afternoon a very large number of the Society, headed by Mr. D. O'Connor, went to Oakdale Cemetery, and the graves of Capt. Grainger, Mr. James Darby and William Dowling were handsomely decorated with flowers.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board were in session yesterday afternoon, present: Col. W. L. Smith Chairman, Commissioners Grady, Worth, Montgomery and Bagg.

The Chairman reported having received from the Auditor of the state balance due for keeping the insane of this county to 1st January, 1879, amounting to \$66.64, which has been paid to the County Treasurer.

Ordered that the claim be presented to the State Treasurer for keeping the insane from the 1st of January, 1879, the date of the repeal of the law authorizing this payment.

Communication from Dr. W. W. Lane, concerning hospital, was ordered received, and subsequently, on motion of Commissioner Cagg, was ordered referred to a committee of three, which committee was made to consist of the Chairman and Commissioners Bagg and Grady.

Ordered that George Sullivan be discharged from the House of Correction on approval by His Honor, Judge Meares.

Ordered that Mary Murrell be admitted to the Poor House for one month.

Admittance to this institution was also granted to Joanna Homes, an unfortunate woman who has suffered the loss of a leg.

The claim of Mecklenburg county, which was referred to the County Attorney, was, on the advice of the Attorney, ordered rejected.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Wade Hampton has expressed the opinion that Congress ought to force the repeal of the supervisor law if it has to hold out against the President till the crack of doom.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Where is that mule? Give him one more chance.

The editor returns thanks for an invitation to attend the coalition of the Little Giant boys, given at their engine house on Friday night last. From the conflicting statements made by the locals of the Sun and Star we are rather of the opinion that we made something by not attending. They evidently had a good time, but they lost their memory immediately afterwards.

The dredge boat Woodbury will commence dredging the river next week on the outer bar or Bald Head shoal. We may expect great results from the work. The work will be under the management of Mr. Henry Bacon, Engineer; the boat will be commanded by Capt. J. T. Harper. Mr. Bacon says that New Inlet bar will be closed during the summer and fall, and in his opinion, the bar will increase in depth very fast, immediately.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.—Mr. Edouard Peschau, the Imperial Consul, representing the interests of the German Empire at this port, received a large number of national, state and city dignitaries, and many of the prominent merchants and citizens of Wilmington at the Consulate yesterday, who called on him as a mark of respect to the government he represents, and to express their esteem for him as an official, citizen and friend.

Mr. Peschau has been respectively Vice-Consul and Consul at this port for many years and his official acts have been characterized by zealous endeavor to subserve the interests he represents.

In business pursuits and in private life Mr. Peschau is a trusted and respected citizen, and as a genial whole-souled gentleman and host his large circle of friends do not alone remember his courtesies of yesterday.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 9th inst, I notice a communication from "A Cape Fear Pilot," in which he affirms that there is less water in the Cape Fear river now than at any time during the last twenty years, and gives his opinion of the cause.

Now, instead of the above, the fact is that the available depth of water from Wilmington to the sea, has not been as good as at the present time for many years. There is a wide straight channel across the Bald Head bar, where the available depth is over ten feet at average low water, or sixteen feet at high spring tides. In the Horse Shoe channel there is an available depth of 10½ feet at average low water, or 16 feet at high spring tides. These are the shallowest portions of the course to the sea, and the above facts are verified by the present practice of navigation and pilots in carrying vessels of deep drafts compared with former practice.

If some of the "Cape Fear Pilots" would spend more time in making careful soundings and examinations they would be better qualified to give facts, and their opinions might be more valuable.

NAVIGATOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the annual ratio of deaths from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General U. S. Hospital Service under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1879.	
Boston	22.6
Providence	22.9
New York	28.8
Brooklyn	22.2
Rochester	20.9
Baltimore	43
Pittsburgh	12.5
District of Columbia	29.5
Cleveland	22
San Francisco	17.8
Cincinnati	21
Hudson County, N. J.	19
Buffalo	17
Philadelphia	17
Richmond	21.7
Savannah	27
Louisville	14
St. Louis	17.1
San Francisco	12.6
New Orleans	21
Montreal	27.2

GREAT BRITAIN.

London	25.5
Edinburgh	23
Glasgow	29
Dublin	43
Liverpool	34
Plymouth	18
Bristol	18
Smallpox cases	19
Deaths in Dublin	1 in Manchester and 19 in Dublin.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Munich	33.4
Dresden	30.3
Berlin	28
Hamburg	29
Cologne	28
Frankfort	18.4
Strasbourg	36.5
Leipzig	26

AUSTRIA.

Vienna	30.5
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RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg	47.7
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CUBA.

Havana	Yellow fever caused 1 death, smallpox 18.
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The Bark Sleeper arrived at Port Eads, below New Orleans on March 14th from Rio de Janeiro. During the 61 days passage all of the crew suffered from yellow fever; 3 died and one is still sick. The vessel was immediately towed to the Quarantine Station.

The conditions of what may be called perfect mechanical work have been realized in the mammoth testing machine erected at the Watertown Arsenal. Among the astonishing experiments reported of this machine is one where a forged link of hard wrought-iron five inches in diameter was slowly strained and finally broken at a tension of 722,800 pounds, while, to show that the weighing parts of the machine were not disturbed by the recoil, a horse-hair was tested immediately afterward. It stretched 30 per cent, and broke at one pound. Such a machine is an engine of power and precision in which lies the possibilities of a revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel and bronze, and in the proportioning and adaptation of structures. Perhaps the only equal to this wonderful invention is Sir Joseph Whitworth's millionth measuring machine. Now, it is absolutely impossible for the naked eye to judge the millionth part of an inch, and such minute divisions are wholly beyond the resolving power of the most elaborate of modern microscopic appliances. Nor can the mind grasp a quantity so minute. The thickness of a page of ordinary French writing paper is about equal to 4,000 of these particles of measurement, or the two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch. But what the eye cannot see the nerves can feel, and that quite readily. One can take a cylinder and pass it through a space left vacant in one of these Whitworth machines. It passes easily, but reduce the aperture by the millionth part of an inch, and one feels that it sticks slightly. If the space be reduced another millionth, the cylinder sticks fast, thus proving perfect accuracy of workmanship.

The expenses of our state Government for the last year were five hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Diocese of North Carolina—Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Wednesday, March 19 P. M.	Clinton
Thursday, March 20 A. M.	Fulton's
Friday, March 21	Sunday in Lent
Sunday, March 23	Goldenrod
Monday, March 24 P. M.	Wilson
Tuesday, March 25 P. M.	Rocky Point
Wednesday, March 26 P. M.	Enfield
Thursday, March 27	Ringwood
Friday, March 28	Sunday in Lent
Sunday, March 30	Scotland Neck
Tuesday, April 1	Hamilton
Wednesday, April 2	Wilmington
Thursday, April 3	Jamesville
Friday, April 4	Plymouth
Saturday, April 5	St. Luke's Washing-
Sunday, April 6	ton county
Tuesday, April 8	St. David's
Wednesday, April 9	Hertford
Thursday, April 10	Perquimans co
Friday, April 11	Camden co
Saturday, April 12	P. M. Davis' Chap.
Sunday, April 13	Pasquotank
Good Friday, April 11	Elizabeth City
Easter Day, April 13	Edenton
Tuesday, April 15	St. Peter's Chapel
Wednesday, April 16	Gates county
Thursday, April 17	Winton
Friday, April 18	Friesboro
Saturday, April 19	St. Luke's after
Sunday, April 20	Easter Woodville
Tuesday, April 22	Bertie co
Thursday, April 24	Windsor
Friday, April 25	Jackson
Saturday, April 26	Halifax
Sunday, April 27	St. Luke's after
Sunday, April 28	Weldon

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (and his sons), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and narcotics do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

Dr. J. C. Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment, some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O., writes: "Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$40."

DAVID SPARKS, Ingraham, Ill., writes: "Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada, writes: "No Pile Kennedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK."

March 23-1y.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!

A

TO BE

GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY READER of this

PAPER.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MUSICAL CO.,

29 ANN STREET NEW YORK CITY.

In order to encourage the public taste for musical art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this paper will be presented with a HANDSOME ROEMAN MUSICAL BOX, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well-selected, and the Box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished. As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for two weeks, and the distribution will be finally and positively closed on March 31.

No Box will be sent without this bond, cut from the paper, and applicants will please state at the same time whether married or single.

The A. A. M. Co. only possess a limited number of Boxes, so it is calculated that some will have to be refused.

To insure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses of advertising, etc., a sum of One Dollar must be forwarded with the bond by P. O. O. or otherwise.

Post Office Order to be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. F. Calder. All Orders must positively be received before March 31—next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilminotn pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

GF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheeses.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

december 22 | 11

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1879.

There will not be a single colored representative in the House of the next Congress, while there will be at least one hundred and twenty-eight white Republicans. Out of that number couldn't room have been made for at least one colored member.—*Exchange* (Democratic).

Yes, North Carolina elected Jas. E. O'Hara; South Carolina elected Mr. Rainey and Mr. Small; Mississippi elected Mr. Lynch, all four colored Republicans, but, you Democrats by fraud, corruption and the shot-gun policy, counted them out. Next.

CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress met in special session last Tuesday, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of one vote. It is said that the Republican leaders arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to let the Democrats organize the House, than to combine with the Greenbackers. The Democrats are already begun to turn out some of their opponents, as their majority is very small—not a "working" one.

They intend not to pass any appropriation bills unless the election laws are repealed. They intend to transfer their bull-dozing tactics from Louisiana and Mississippi, to the Halls of Congress. They have been struck with judicial blindness. They cannot see that while it was possible to intimidate and oppress the ignorant, timid negroes of the south, that the rich, progressive, numerous white men of the north will not submit.

It is painful to say, but the evidences that the north and south are arrayed against each other more vindictively than in 1860, are overwhelming.

The election of Randall is generally regarded as a victory for that other Samuel J.—Tilden, as the next Democratic candidate for President. Gov. Tilden is a ghost that does not down at the bidding of Senators Thurman and Bayard. He has probably much greater powers of persistence than any of his competitors for the nomination.

THE NEGROES IN THE FAIR SOUTH.

The philanthropy and wealth which at the north organized the movement against the extension of slavery into any of the new states of the Union, will again doubtless be in requisition to transfer the unfortunate race of the south who are denied their rights to a region where freedom is not a myth. The public men of New England, the middle states, and indeed the whole north are becoming roused upon the subject. It is not in the nature of things, possible that the present condition of the blacks in most of the cotton states should continue. We do not know upon the whole, that the negroes were not in many respects better off during the days of slavery in Mississippi and Louisiana, than now, when they are theoretically the political equals of the whites. Then they received some degree of protection as being valuable property.

Now they are proscribed. While they merely live claiming only the humblest rights of human beings, having no opinions concerning the matters which move most men, and confining themselves to the meanest cares which can engross the attention of a human being, they are permitted to do so unmolested. The right to accumulate any considerable amount of property is forbidden; for the moment they do so they become an object of suspicion. Their savings are liable to be taken from them. They must have no political opinions except such as they receive from the ruling race. If they take counsel together, there is great outcry made about a negro conspiracy, and it is then made easy to butcher all the leading men of that race in the community.

These state of things will cease. The oppressed race will seek a more tolerant home, and they will be aided by the same wealth which set them free.

Working up the Grant Welcome.

A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco about the 1st of August next to receive and welcome ex-President Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states he has spent some weeks at Washington, conversed with leading Senators and Representatives, and that many favor the project enthusiastically. Particulars of a trip through Indiana, correspondence with Kellogg and Pitkin of Louisiana, and other details are given which indicate that from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand persons would join in the excursion. Preparations for such an excursion would require much time, and the letter is written to secure reduced rates previous to any public announcement. It is stated that every state in the Union will be represented, and the excursion will require from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five trains of ten cars each.—*Herald*.

The Greenbackers of the Sixth District of Texas will hold a convention, in Seguin, on Friday, 21st inst, to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Schleicher.

There has been considerable excitement (unnecessarily) in the Democratic party about the action of Judge Rives' manner of enforcing the law in the U. S. Court of Virginia. We publish below, clipped from the *Morning Star* dispatches, the charge of His Honor Judge Rives to the Grand Jury, which speaks very forcibly for itself:

LYNCHBURG, March 18.—The U. S. Court for the Western District of Virginia commenced its session to-day. Judge Rives, in his charge to the grand jury, on the subject of mixed juries and the indictment of County Judges for failure to provide them, said: "Prominent among these acts is the one I now desire to give you in this charge. It is the act of March 1st, 1875. It assures to all, without discrimination of race or color, the full enjoyment of the accommodations and privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and other places of amusement, and provides exemplary redress for denial thereof; but it does not stop here. These are the lesser matters of the law, which indeed it scrupulously guards and protects, but it goes further and embraces the great muniment of life and liberty in preserving the trial by an impartial jury, and conforms to the grand precept that no man shall be deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers. This act, therefore, secures by its fourth clause to the lately enfranchised race the inestimable privilege of having their rights and privileges tried by jurors not subject to traditional influences and the spirit of caste. This is the great practical good which the law seeks to secure, and as such deserves your earnest attention. The question with which I now charge you. But it must be admitted that its scope is broader, as it is well for you to consider its language. It is in these words: 'That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit jurors in any court of the United States or of any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.' The act in question has therefore to deal with these officers. It is at this point that Congress intervenes and constrains them by penalties to observe the provisions which have naturally grown out of the Fourteenth Amendment. The offence thus denounced consists in the refusal by these officers from their jury lists of qualified citizens because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. The motive makes and constitutes the misdemeanor. It may be difficult to prove, but it is not given to you to know what passes in the mind of another, but like all unlawful intents evidence of it may be found in presumption of the facts. When this intent has been declared, or when a demand of a lawful jury without this discrimination has been refused, the offence would be clearly made out, provided you believe the witness to the declaration or denial. But such indubitable proof may not often be expected. You must look to the surrounding circumstances of the case, and the overt acts of parties, to fix the intention of the latter in such unlawful exclusion. If it should appear to you that such officer has, by a long and unvarying course, refused to admit to his lists the names of colored persons duly qualified, you would be compelled to accept this conduct as evidence of his guilt, to indict him for the offence, and give him opportunity to repel these strong presumptions of facts against him. On the contrary, if he sometimes listed, or offered to summon when asked, juries without this discrimination of race; you would scarcely be justified to impute this unlawful intent to such occasional omission. It is in my view the habitual neglect or special denial in civil or criminal suits involving antipathies of race that is aimed at by this act of Congress. I trust it will be sufficient for the ends of public justice that attention should be attracted to this law by your findings. I cannot and do not suspect these officers of obstinate or determined disobedience to law. That may be determined by the future. It is the observance of the law, and not punishment for its violation, that is sought. This inquiry has already taken place in the courts at Danville. It remains for you now to prosecute in the counties represented on your panel, leaving grand juries of other courts to resume in their respective parts. If it shall be found here, as at Danville, that some obey and others disobey law, you must needs choose between them. Both cannot be right. If you excuse the disobedient you reflect on the obedient. It is your duty to enforce a uniform obedience and exact an universal respect for the laws. If this shall be faithfully and fearlessly done throughout my whole District, it will arrest future resorts to the Federal Courts, for a denial in this respect, of the equal protection of the laws, and leave the State Courts in the full and free exercise of their appropriate jurisdiction. But if this be not done, and a plain duty is evaded under artfully devised and misplaced scruples as below, you will be fomenting further disorders and conflicts.

"I am at a loss to conceive of any motive on the part of honorable and intelligent citizens to undertake in any way to obstruct the great organic measures to which your faith, as a people, is pledged in a most solemn manner, or to thwart the mission of the General Government, in all its departments, to give the equal protection of the laws to all its citizens, without distinction."

The opposition is buoying itself up with the groundless hope that President Hayes is not so stalwart as he was a few days ago. We say groundless hope, and we say it advisedly, as the Democrats will learn in due time after they shall have had a further taste of his "amiable obstinacy."

Somebody has had leisure to counterfeit the three-cent nickel coin.

SURGEON-GEN WOODWORTH.

We published last issue a brief account of the death of Dr. J. M. Woodworth. We take the following from the *National Republican*, giving an account of the funeral ceremonies in Washington on Sunday last.

THE FUNERAL YESTERDAY AT LE DROIT PARK.

The funeral of the late Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital Service, took place from the residence of Mr. Andrew Langdon, Le Droit Park, yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Drs. Rankin, of the Congregational Church; Cuthbert, of the First Baptist Church; Paxton, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; and C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., officiated. Dr. Rankin delivered the invocation; Dr. Cuthbert read passages from the Scriptures and made a few eulogistic remarks; Dr. Paxton made a few remarks and offered prayer; and Dr. Marshall pronounced benediction. The services were very solemn and impressive. The remains were encased in a black walnut state casket, covered with black cloth and mounted with massive silver castings. Heavy plate glass formed the head-piece. Upon the cover of the casket was a silver plate bearing the inscription "John Maynard Woodworth, M. D., born August 15, 1837, died March 11, 1879."

The floral offerings, which were of the choicest flowers, were most beautiful. A large crown surmounted by a cross of immortelles and violets, a cross and an anchor were sent by Mrs. Hayes. Secretary Sherman sent a cross, and the employees of Dr. Woodworth's office sent an anchor, which was surrounded by floral wreaths. At the conclusion of the services those present were allowed a last look at the deceased. The casket was the borne to the hearse by the pall-bearers, Assistant Secretaries Hawley and French First Comptroller Porter, General Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue; O. H. Irish, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Third Auditor Austin, Register Scofield, and Fourth Auditor Webb of Baltimore. The procession then moved off in the following order to Rock Creek Cemetery, where the services were concluded and the internment was made: First, the carriage bearing the clergymen, then the hearse, followed by the pall-bearers, the family and Vice-President Wheeler, President Hayes, the Secretary of the Treasury, officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Mr. Wright and family, Mr. Barber and family, Mr. Langdon and family, Mr. Albright and family, and other friends.

The attendance was very large. Among those present were the President and Mr. Webb Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Surgeon Hamilton, now in charge of the office; Surgeon Hebermeister, of New York; Assistant Surgeons White and Goldsborough, Surgeon Baithe of Baltimore; Mr. Spotted, Senator Logan, Dr. Isham Harris, of New York, ex-president of the American Public Health Association; Assistant Secretaries Hawley and French; Representative Foster, of Ohio; Mr. Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics; Register Scofield, Comptroller Porter, General Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; O. H. Irish, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Third Auditor Austin, Fourth Tabor, Chief Clerk Oldberg, General Deyens, General Sherman, Senators Logan, Kernan, Ransom, and Conkling, Governor McCormick, General Eaton, Governor Shepherd, A. S. Solomons, Esq., Mr. Lewis J. Davis, Major Powell, and Dr. C. K. Marshall. The members of the Yellow Fever Commission and the employees of Dr. Woodworth's office, as well as Mrs. Hayes had signified her intention of being present, but was too unwell to be out.

THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Yellow Fever National Relief Commission was held Saturday evening at Willard's Hotel to take action relative to the death of Supervising Surgeon-General Woodworth. There were present ex-Governor Shepherd (chairman), Lewis S. Davis, Simon Wolf, George Hill, Jr., A. S. Solomons, John P. Cook, ex-Senator Pease, Colonel McArthur, Captain Lake, and Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, and William Dicks, secretary. Ex-Governor Shepherd announced the object for which the meeting was called, and referred to the valuable services of the deceased as a member of the Commission.

Simon Wolf Esq., presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The Yellow Fever National Relief Commission having learned with profound regret, of the sudden death of their distinguished colleague, John M. Woodworth, and being desirous to fittingly express its sorrow, resolves that:

Whereas John M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and a member of this Commission, has been taken from our midst, and

Resolved, That in the death of John M. Woodworth science has lost an eminent disciple, humanity an earnest laborer, and the United States Government an active, indefatigable, and zealous official.

Resolved, That as an associate he was gentlemanly, courteous, self-sacrificing, and gave the fullest measure of his ability and influence to the success of the aims and objects of this Commission, and that he fell a soldier in the sacred cause of humanity, his large heart and brain being enlisted in the promotion of such legislation as would nationalize sanitary science, and prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow our profound sympathy and respect, and that the name and memory of John M. Woodworth will ever be held in high esteem as a benefactor of his race.

Resolved, That this Commission attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his bereaved family, and published in the daily papers of this city.

Col. McArthur, of Mississippi, delivered a beautiful and eloquent tribute to

the memory of the deceased, and as a representative of the section stricken by the pestilence last summer, related in detail the philanthropic and noble services rendered by Dr. Woodworth to aid his people, who would mourn in sadness the death of their stranger benefactor. The Rev. C. H. Marshall also spoke in fitting terms of the deceased.

At a meeting of the heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department, held Saturday, a series of resolutions, testifying to the worth of the deceased, were adopted, and it was resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

Message to Congress in Special Session—Estimates of Appropriations Needed, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following is the President's message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for Legislative and Judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for the support of the Army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and services and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your consideration and attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1879.

Accompanying the message are estimates of money needed for the Army and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the government. The estimates are the same as those submitted at the opening of the session, with the exception of the items provided for at that session. Under the army the last Congress made provision for the Military Academy at West Point and for fortifications and armament. This leaves, according to the estimates, \$28,340,500 yet to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of that branch of the service. Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriations were provided for in part. The estimate for these expenses is \$16,520,601 91, and to these appropriations are also to be added the item for Court expenses, which is generally placed in the Sundry Civil bill, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimate for these expenses is \$3,000,000.

The Republican Mission.

The Republican party is more a party of principle than of policy. It was conceived in truth and born of equity and justice. It has received a baptism of blood through a fearful and destructive rebellion, and it lives as the nation's safeguard amid new trials and fresh dangers. Its principles seek no alliance with the elements of demagoguery, neither do they on the score of expediency seek strength from what is known as political cunning, but which claims to be sagacity. The Republican cause relies upon the purity and conserving power of its principles for its own triumph, and its for the perpetuity of the Republic. It were better that the party should cease to exist than that it should live a life of inconsistency, fraud, and corruption, such as marks the history of its opponent.

The Republican party cannot embrace policies that are not based in the elements of truth, equality, and justice. All others are delusions. Their triumphs are ephemeral, as are their benefits, should any accrue. It never has and never will seek affiliations that in principle are not kindred with those which it embraces in its creed. On this platform, and this alone, will it survive or perish. Under the banner of its principles it will make its contests, and share victory or defeat as the issue of battle shall determine.

What it has done it will do again under a return of the opportunity. The Republican party has no promises to make that are assured in its past record. It will never compromise with wrong for temporary advantage, but, relying upon the power and justice of its principles, it will resist all assaults upon the integrity of the Government and the majesty of its laws, no matter when or from what source they may come. This is its standing ground. Its objective point is the salvation of the nation against all its enemies.—*National Republican*.

Most boys believe that the humming sound made by the telegraph wires is caused by the messages hurrying along to their destination. Most men believe that this sound is caused by the vibration of the wire in the wind. A writer in an Austrian journal, however, calls attention to the fact that one who gives close observation to both the wire and sounds will find that the latter make themselves obvious likewise when there is a total absence of wind; and in a quiet morning in winter, when the wires appear covered with frost to the thickness of a finger, they nevertheless carry on lively vibrations and swinging, while the air is totally quiet. According to this theory, therefore, the vibrations are due, not to the wind, but to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as the lowering of the temperature induces a shortening of the wires, extending over the whole length of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sound, both in the wire and the poles.

The Bourbons have it all their own way in both the Senate and the House. The only drawback they will experience resides in the fears of the northern Douglasses that too much Confederate aggression will sicken the north with Democratic supremacy.

Senate Committees.

The following is a list of the committees of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress appointed:

Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury, Chairman; Hill of Georgia, Kenan Bailey, Houston, Vance, Cameron of Wisconsin, Hoar and Ingalls.

Foreign Relations—Eaton, Chairman; Johnston, Morgan, Hill of Georgia, Pendleton, Hamlin, Conkling, Kirkwood and Carpenter.

Finance—Bayard, Chairman; Kenan, Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, Morrill, Terry, Jones of Nevada, and Allison.

Appropriations—Davis of West Virginia, Chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine and Booth.

Commerce—Gordon, Chairman; Ransom, Randolph, Hertford, Coke, Conkling, McMillan, Jones of Nevada, and Chandler.

Manufacturers—Groves, Chairman; McPherson, Williams, Rollins and Daves.

Agriculture—Johnston, Chairman; Davis of West Virginia, Hampton, Slater, Paddock, Sharon and Hoar.

Military Affairs—McPherson, Chairman; Whyte, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Chandler.

Judiciary—Thurman, Chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis of Illinois, Edmunds, Conkling and Carpenter.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Maxey, Chairman; Saulsbury, Bailey, Houston, Farley, Groome, Ferry, Hamlin and Kirkwood.

Public Lands—McDonald, Chairman; Jones of Florida, Grover, McPherson, Walker, Plumb, Paddock, Booth, Hill of Colorado.

Private Land Claims—Edmunds, Chairman; Allison, Windom, Davis of Illinois, and Jones.

Indian Affairs—Coke, Chairman; Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders and Logan.

Pensions—Withers, Chairman; McPherson, Groome, Call, Farley, Ingalls, Kellogg and Platt.

Revolutionary Claims—Anthony, Chairman; Dawes, McMillan, Jones of Florida, and Hill of Georgia.

Claims—Cockrell, Chairman; Hereford, Harris, Groome, Houston, McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Teller and Hoar.

District of Columbia—Harris, Chairman; Whyte, Withers, Butler, Vance, Ingalls, Rollins, Dawes and McMillan.

Patents—Kernan, Chairman; Coke, Slater, Call, Booth, Hoar and Platt.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Jones of Florida, Chairman; Saulsbury, Vest, Dawes and Morrill.

Territories—Garland, Chairman; Butler, Vest, Slater, Saunders, Kellogg and Logan.

Railroads—Ransom, Ch'm's; Lamar, Eaton, Grover, Williams, Pendleton, Jones, Teller, Saunders and Windom.

Mines and Mining—Hereford, Chairman; Gordon, McDonald, Farley, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Plumb, and Hill of Colorado.

Revision of Laws—Wallace, Chairman; Kernan, Davis of Illinois, Hoar and McMillan.

Education and Labor—Bailey, Chairman; Gordon, Maxey, Randolph, Burnside, Morrill, Bruce and Sharon.

Civil Service and Retirement—Butler, Chairman; Whyte, Beck, Wallace, Teller, Chandler and Rollins.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Hill of Georgia, Chairman; Davis of West Virginia and Jones of Nevada.

Printing—Whyte, Chairman; Ransom and Anthony.

Library—Voorhees, Chairman; Ransom and Edmunds.

Rules—Morgan, Chairman; Cockrell and Blaine.

Engrossed Bills—Conkling, Chairman; Jones of Nevada and Withers.

Engrossed Bills—Vance, Chairman; Call and Rollins.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries—Lamar, Chairman; Cockrell, Hanes, Jonas, Blaine and Kellogg.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Bailey, Chairman; Johnston, Voorhees, Hampton, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Windom.

To Examine the Several Branches of Civil Service—Vest, Chairman; Eaton, Gordon, Logan and Hamlin.

False Pretences Law.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF FALSE PRETENCE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That if any person shall obtain any advances in money, provisions, goods, wares, or merchandise, of any description, from any other person in this state, upon any representation that the said person so obtaining has any article of produce or other property of whatever nature, which, or the proceeds of which, the said party will apply to the discharge of said debt created for advances, as aforesaid, and the said party shall fail to apply said produce or other property upon the strength of which said advances were obtained, or the proceeds thereof, or shall dispose of the same in any other manner than that agreed upon by the parties to the transaction, the said party so failing or disposing shall be deemed guilty of obtaining goods under false pretence, the same whether the produce or other property so represented.

SECTION 2. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AMENDMENT.

The following is an amendment to the above Act:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be indicted or punished for violating any of the provisions of an Act to define false pretence, ratified 11th day of March, A. D. 1879, unless the representation upon which the credit was given, or the advances obtained, shall be in writing and signed by the party making such representation. Nor shall any such person be punished for failing to apply the property upon which he shall have obtained advances in the manner so agreed upon, unless such failure shall be willful.

SECTION 2. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States.

The Schooner *Uriah Timmons*.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a motion to some address, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner *Uriah Timmons*, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court.

The motion aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Alberson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 228, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, or consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released, and for \$250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal.

Per J. N. VAN SOESTEN, Deputy Marshal.

Feb. 23-1 m.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States.

The Schooner *Swift*.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a motion to some address, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner *Swift*, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody until the further order of this Court.

The motion aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Alberson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 228, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, or consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released, and for \$250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal.

Per J. N. VAN SOESTEN, Deputy Marshal.

Feb. 23-1 m.

JOHN WERNER H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT, Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oils, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c.

april 12-1 f

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Double Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steel, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at

Hardware Depot, No. 10 South Front Street.

dec 21 ly

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10-1 f

PORK-PACKING OF CHICAGO.

To give our readers some idea of the vast business carried on out west in the pork packing business, we publish the following from the Chicago Inter Ocean:

The Daily Commercial Bulletin has just published its annual review of the pork-packing of Chicago. It shows that the total number of hogs packed during the winter was 2,943,115; summer, 1,968,798; total packing for the year, 4,911,913. The number of hogs packed during the winter season is the largest ever reported, exceeding that of last winter 441,830. Packing during the past twelve months shows an excess of 902,602 over the returns for the corresponding period in 1877-78. The increase for the year is said to be larger than the aggregate summer and winter packing of any other city in the west. We take the following tabular statement from the Bulletin. It exhibits at a glance the receipts, shipments, and average gross weight of hogs at Chicago during the summer season for the past three years:

MONTHS.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
January	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
February	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
March	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
April	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
May	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
June	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
July	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
August	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
September	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
October	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
November	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
December	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

Below is a table which exhibits the movements of live hogs at Chicago during the past winter season, and their average gross weight, as compared with the returns of the previous winter season:

MONTHS.	1878-79.	1877-78.
January	1,000,000	1,000,000
February	1,000,000	1,000,000
March	1,000,000	1,000,000
April	1,000,000	1,000,000
May	1,000,000	1,000,000
June	1,000,000	1,000,000
July	1,000,000	1,000,000
August	1,000,000	1,000,000
September	1,000,000	1,000,000
October	1,000,000	1,000,000
November	1,000,000	1,000,000
December	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	12,000,000	12,000,000

The following table exhibits the movement of hogs at Chicago for the past ten years:

Year.	Received.	Shipped.	Balance.
1869	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1870	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1871	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1872	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1873	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1874	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1875	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1876	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1877	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1878	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1879	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329

It will be interesting to note, in the subjoined table, the movement of live and dressed hogs by rail during the past four winter seasons, as compared with the number reported packed:

Year.	Received.	Shipped.	Balance.
1878-79	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1877-78	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1876-77	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329
1875-76	1,832,282	1,585,953	246,329

As in former seasons, it will be observed that the receipt of the aggregate number of hogs packed show an increase over the net receipts by rail. Within a circuit of forty-five miles of Chicago there are about 120,000 hogs raised annually, which are forwarded to the market in the winter months. During the past winter, with cold weather and good sleighing, farmers were enabled to haul more than the usual proportion of hogs to market. It is estimated that the receipts of dressed hogs by team during the past winter was not less than 80,000.

From the report we have tabulated the totals of the detailed shipments of hog products for 1878-79, and compare them with those of 1877-78:

Barrel of pork.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Lard, pounds.	100,881,225	103,406,902
Hams, pounds.	18,067,823	19,066,660
Sides, pounds.	17,000,073	17,389,654
Shoulders, pounds.	31,808,216	33,334,064

From the above it will be seen that the increase in the shipment of barrels of pork has been 14,619 over last season. The shipment of lard has exceeded that of last year by upward of 3,000,000 pounds; the shipment of hams upward of 22,500,000 pounds; of sides, 36,600,000 pounds; and of shoulders, 8,600,000 pounds.

We frequently have correspondents write to know the greatest number of hogs ever received in Chicago in one day. For the benefit of such persons, and as an interesting fact, we print the following table which shows the largest receipts of live hogs at Chicago for the periods named:

Daily.	Jan. 13, 1879.	62,881
Weekly.	Week end Jan. 11, 79.	276,700
Monthly.	January, 1879.	1,000,000
Yearly.	Year 1878.	12,000,000

Thus a careful view of the hog trade of the season just closed reveals the fact that the business transacted has been the largest on record by a heavy percentage, the prices among the lowest, however, but still not unremunerative to the producer.

A correspondent has canvassed the Indiana legislature on the Presidential question. Eighteen Democratic Senators out of twenty-five were for Hendricks first, and five of them were for Tilden for second choice. Two were for Bayard first, and one for Tilden. Four had no opinion or wish as to the candidate. Of twenty-one Republicans, sixteen were for Grant, two for Blaine, and one for John Sherman. One opposed Grant only because he meant a third term. Two of the Nationals were for Ben Butler, and one for William Allen. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Thursday, April 10, is to be fast day in New Hampshire.

The farmers on the line of one of the Canadian railroads have sent a train of ten car loads of wood to Quebec for the poor of that city. The railroad carried it free.

We now know how it all happened for the Portsmouth (Va.) Enterprise tells us that "the north owes its success in the late war to Mr. Davis's mismanagement of the affairs of the Confederacy."

An exasperated jury in Schuylkill county, Penn., acquitted a man accused of a trivial offense, and expressed its unanimous regret that it could not compel the committing magistrate to pay the costs.

A little 3-year-old girl who had been accustomed to see her father use envelopes for his correspondence, asked him, when he mailed a lot of postal cards, why he sent his letters away bareheaded.

Mr. L. U. Reavis, the would-be national capital mover, begs Kansas city not to move over into Kansas. He cries: "Stay Kansas city, stay. Let not a fairy queen of the western prairie allure you to her arid home."

It is stated that two men who have lived within three miles of each other in the sea-coast town of Rye, N. H., for 50 years, never saw each other until last November.

There is a young man in North Hampton, N. H., who does not believe in the quarter-mile in the quarter-hour business. His proud boast is that he milked 13 cows in 56 minutes.

A man in Springfield, Mass., who wants a divorce, is in a sad state of mind because he can't recall the date of his marriage and the certificate has been lost. Of course, the wife will not tell him, and it is necessary for him to give the date in his petition.

The Boston Traveller has a queer idea of a joke. It tells how an actor, running for a street car in that city, was mistaken for a thief, and adds: "The best of the joke is that while the crowd were in pursuit of the supposed thief, the real one escaped."

What is locally called "the Hampton grip" has seized half the population of Charleston, S. C., white and colored. The news says that the doctors call it influenza, and that it is frequently accompanied with severe neuralgic pains in different parts of the body.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is now carrying daily from 300 to 400 New York and New England emigrants, and that they are for the most part on their way to Kansas, and are a very intelligent and thrifty-looking people.

A prepossessing young lady in Baltimore, Md., who sued her uncle for \$5,000 damages for rudely thrusting her away when she asked for money, he being her trustee under the will of another uncle, has been given by an unappreciative jury a verdict for one cent.

The New Orleans Times says that a very fatal disease has broken out in Scott county, Miss., between Hillsboro and the county line, which is pronounced by the physicians to be Black measles, and by the negroes the black plague. It is very contagious and very fatal—not a single case having recovered.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction is to be held at the White Mountains from the 8th to the 11th of July next. The railroad officials have promised to erect a building capable of seating 2,500 persons, for use on the occasion, and the hotels and boarding-houses will make special rates for the teachers.

Hon. Charles H. Bell, the new Senator from New Hampshire, comes from a family which has been prominent in the politics of the state. His father, John Bell, was Governor. His uncle, Samuel, was Governor four terms and United States Senator from 1823 to 1835. His cousin, Samuel D. Bell, was Chief Justice of the state for many years. The late Senator James D. Bell and Congressman Samuel N. Bell were also relatives of his.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Herald is credited with the following statement: "A man was found dead at Fifteenth-mile Bayou, near St. Francis river. A jury held an inquest and brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts; after which the Squire, noticing a pistol on the person of the dead man, again called the jury together, who found him guilty of carrying concealed weapons and fined him \$25, and some stock of the dead man was then sold to pay the fine."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS.

North Carolina and Virginia Smo

ing and Chewing Tobacco.

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl" Cigar Store.

NO. 20 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

dec 21

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVOR-

ED with the very finest Essential Oils

of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint,

Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed

and Rosebuds and Herbs. A full supply of

Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHRUP'S,

Fruit and Confectionery Store,

March 1

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades.

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders

Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Hds aa MOLASSES.

Call on or

dec 21

& VOLLEIS

And Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the

edge of the ribs, increases on pressure;

sometimes the pain is in the left

side; the patient is rarely able to lie

on the left side; sometimes the pain

is felt under the shoulder blade, and

it frequently extends to the top of the

shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken

for rheumatism in the arm. The stom-

ach is affected with loss of appetite

and sickness; the bowels in general

are costive, sometimes alternate with

lax; the head is troubled with pain,

accompanied with a dull, heavy sen-

sation in the back part. There is gen-

erally a considerable loss of memory,

accompanied with a painful sensation

of having left undone something which

ought to have been done. A slight,

dry cough is sometimes an attendant.

The patient complains of weariness

and debility; he is easily startled, his

feet are cold or burning, and he com-

plains of a prickly sensation of the

skin; his spirits are low; and although

he is satisfied that exercise would be

beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely

summon up fortitude enough to try it.

In fact, he distrusts every remedy.

Several of the above symptoms attend

the disease, but cases have occurred

where few of them existed, yet exami-

nation of the body, after death, has

shown the LIVER to have been exten-

sively diseased.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN

CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when

taken with Quinine, are productive of

the most happy results. No better

cathartic can be used, preparatory to,

or after taking Quinine. We would

advise all who are afflicted with this

disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and

as a simple purgative, they are un-

equaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the

lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

bear the signatures of C. McLANE and

FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR.

C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the

market being full of imitations of the

name *McLane*, spelled differently but

same pronunciation.

dec 8-17.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 15.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for

country packages, with sales of 50 casks

at that price and 200 casks at 26 1/2 cts

closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at

TAR.—The market opened steady

the receipts of the day being disposed

of at \$1 30 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

and unchanged, the receipts of the day

being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and

\$1 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article

opened firm. We hear of sales of

75 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb

for Middling. The following are the

official quotations:

Ordinary, — cts 3/4 lb

Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 8 3/4 " "

Low Middling, 8 1/2 " "

Middling, 9 " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 46 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 83 casks

Rosin, 684 bbls

Tar, 272 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 272 bbls

March 18.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was firm, at 26 1/2 cents per gallon, for

country packages, with sales reported

of 75 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at

\$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 1/2 for Good

Strained, and later in the day 1000 bbls

Good Strained changed hands at \$1 15